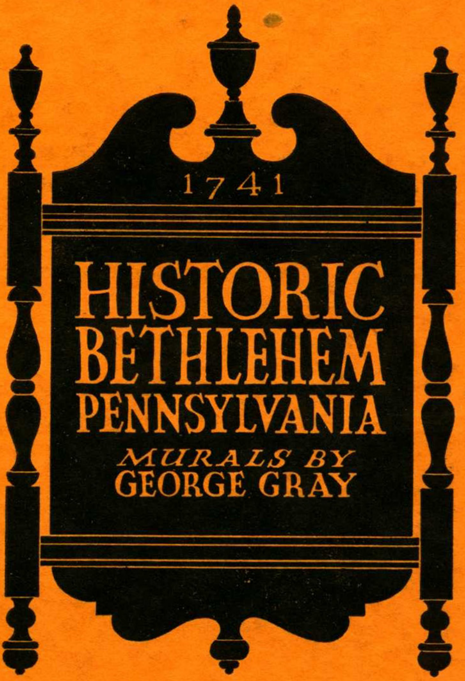


1741

HISTORIC BETHLEHEM PENNSYLVANIA

MURALS BY GEORGE GRAY

Murals on the Walls of

THE PIONEER TAP ROOM

HOTEL BETHLEHEM

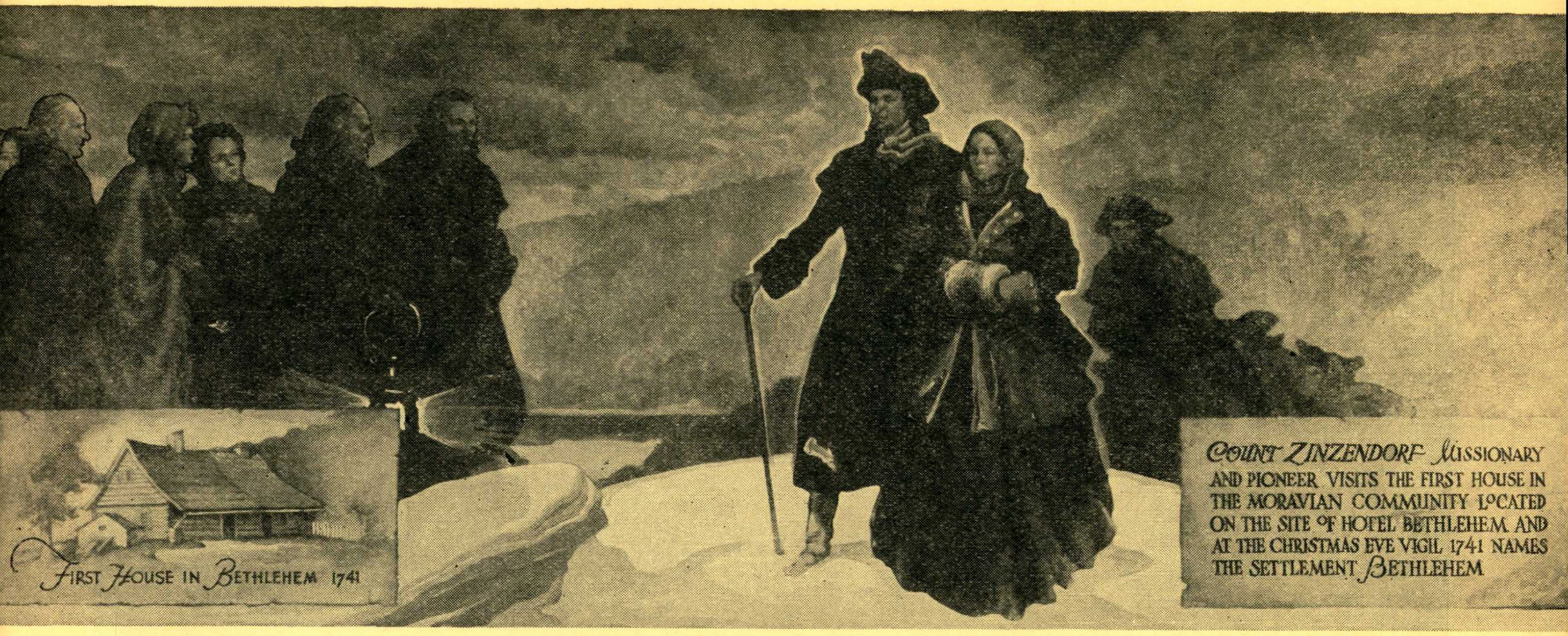
STUART E. HOCKENBURY, ***Manager***

Reprinted from
The Pennsylvania Guardsman

Located ideally in the midst of Bethlehem's historical setting, the Hotel Bethlehem extends genuine, age-old hospitality and welcome in a modern fireproof building of two hundred rooms. There is no effort too great or service too small that our employees will not extend for the comfort and protection of our guests.

We invite the interest of the traveling public to this story of our Tap Room murals which we hope will be of enjoyment to you.

We are carrying on the same pioneer spirit that was in evidence two centuries ago, in the modern Hotel Bethlehem.


FIRST HOUSE IN BETHLEHEM 1741
COUNT ZINZENDORF MISSIONARY AND PIONEER VISITS THE FIRST HOUSE IN THE MORAVIAN COMMUNITY LOCATED ON THE SITE OF HOTEL BETHLEHEM AND AT THE CHRISTMAS EVE VIGIL 1741 NAMES THE SETTLEMENT BETHLEHEM

This mural represents the naming of the City of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1741, when on Christmas Eve, the Moravian Settlers met in a crude cabin under their pioneer leader, Count Zinzendorf.

★

HISTORIC BETHLEHEM

by JANET R. MacFARLANE
Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences
Rochester, New York

Murals by GEORGE GRAY

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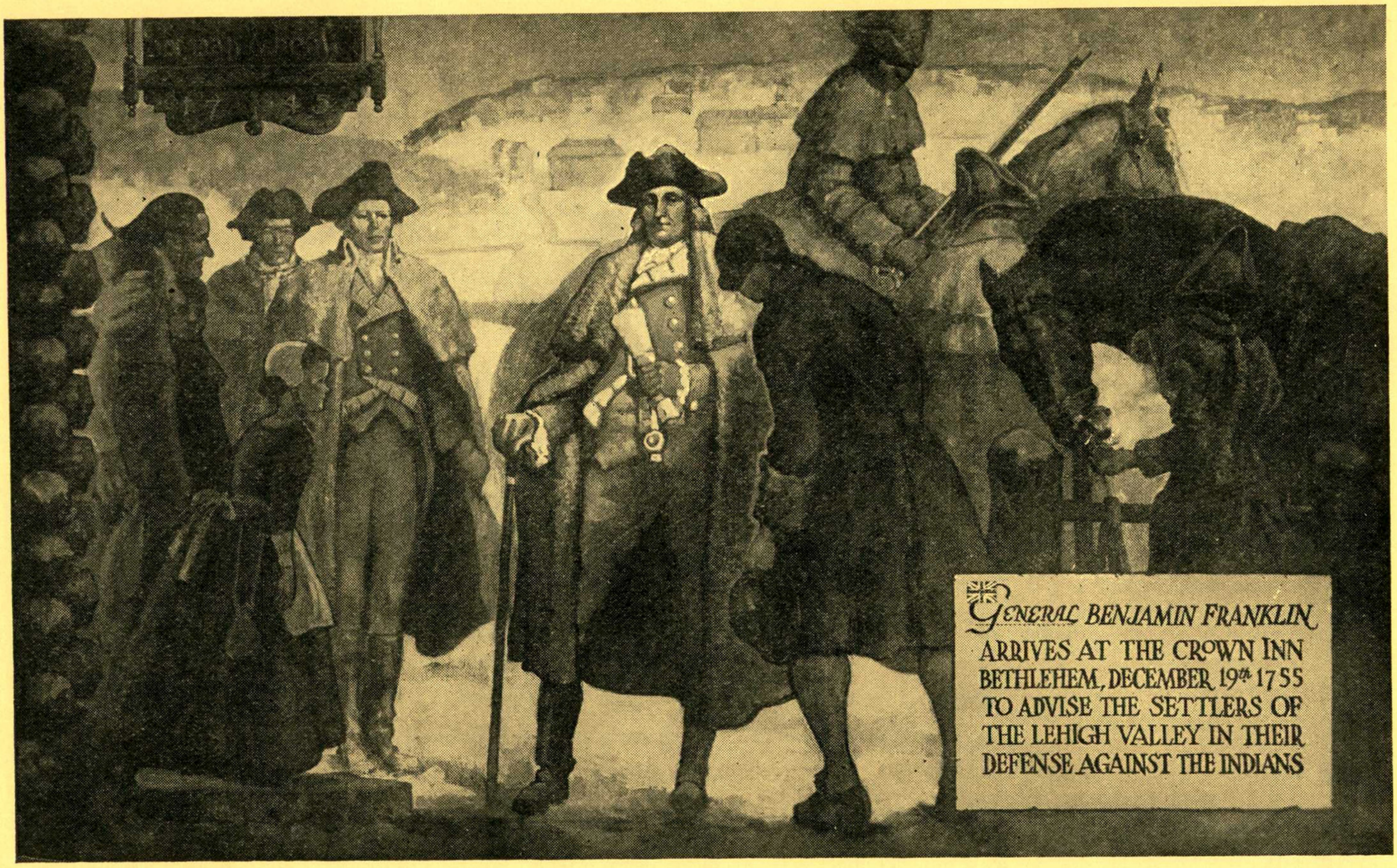
BETHLEHEM, city of peace and steel! It sprawls in the district called the "Forks of the Delaware," and from the glowing furnaces which mean industrial Bethlehem pour tons of molten metal which span the world as a superb confirmation of the progress of mankind.

In the early days of American colonization this land offered freedom, an escape from the religious and economic strife with which the Old World had been burdened for over a hundred years. Multitudes of schoolmen and craftsmen from southern Germany and Moravia heard—and embarked on the long, arduous, six or seven months passage across a little-known sea. By 1741 there were over 20,000 Germans in Pennsylvania alone. Among them were other groups, such as the Moravian Brethren who had come with the altruism of true missionaries.

It was William Allen of Philadelphia who finally consented to sell them land and they purchased from him a 5,000 acre tract at the river fork. It was in a log community house on this tract, Christmas Eve in 1741, that a small band of worshippers, enthralled with the beauty of the service and the inspired leadership of Count Zinzendorf, realized the similarity of their rude shelter housing both men and beasts, to that in which Jesus was born in the City of David, and named their future home, Bethlehem.

As small towns thrived the Indian population became restless, protesting this encroachment on their territory. They considered the land between the forks as their own by natural right, and the questionable efforts of the white men to secure the Indian title aggravated their resentment. A document was produced alleged to be a copy of an agreement made between William Penn and certain Delaware chiefs. This paper had no signatures but the Indians could not refuse to honor it, and they requested that the terms of the treaty be carried out immediately.


GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
ARRIVES AT THE CROWN INN
BETHLEHEM, DECEMBER 19th 1755
TO ADVISE THE SETTLERS OF
THE LEHIGH VALLEY IN THEIR
DEFENSE AGAINST THE INDIANS

Journalist, philosopher, scientist, and diplomat—Benjamin Franklin also had the added distinction of having served as a military commander for six active weeks with the well-earned title of "General."

General Franklin then head of the defense in the Assembly (Proprietary Government) and Postmaster-General for the Colonies, in his fiftieth year, set forth on the 18th of December, 1755, from Philadelphia to confer with the authorities at Bethlehem, Easton, and Reading on the defense of the Lehigh Frontier—to organize militia and fortify the towns.

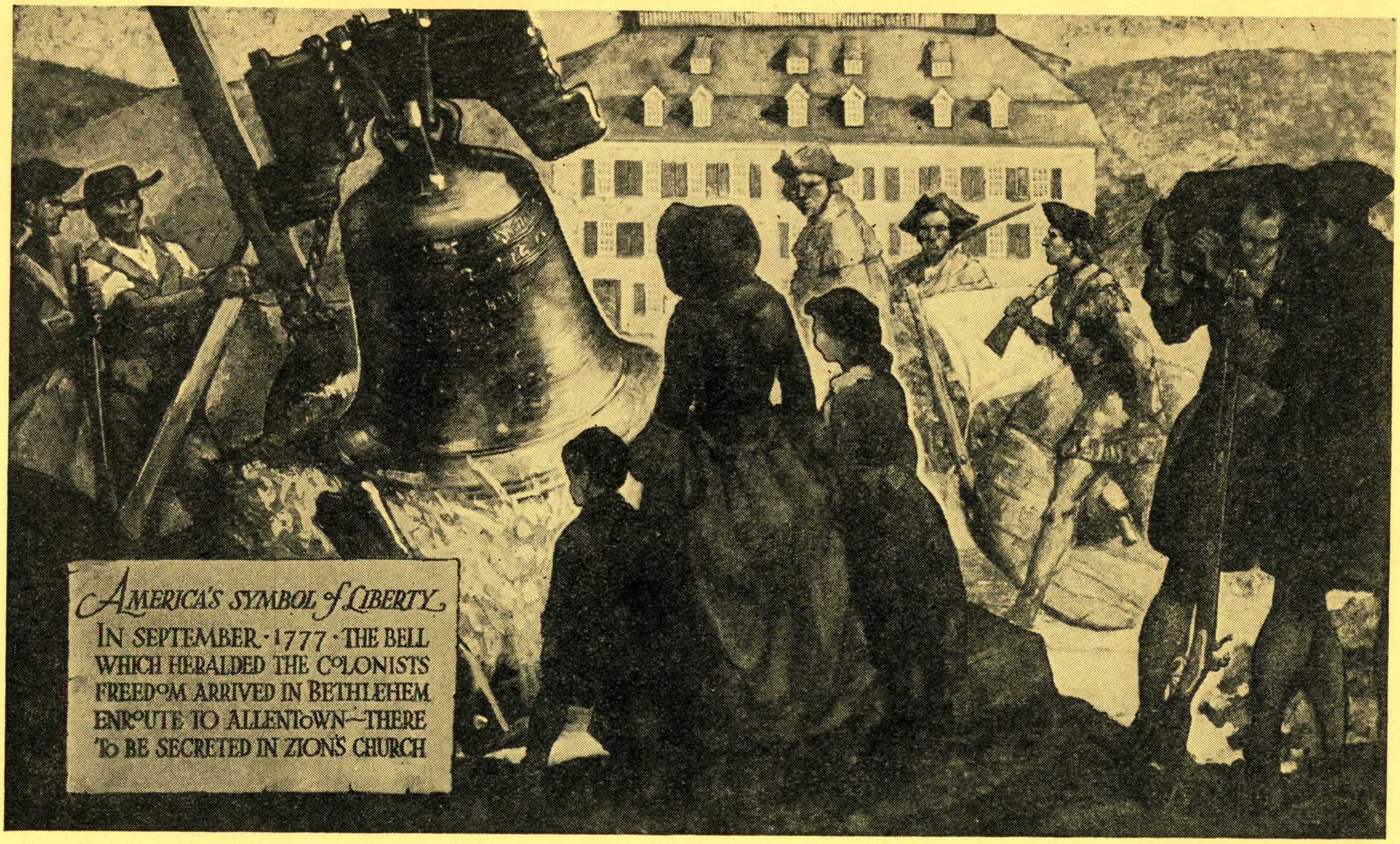
Arriving at Bethlehem December 19, 1755, General Franklin began his work of defense that satisfied the demands of the Lehigh Frontier settlers for adequate protection against the French and Indians. General Franklin spent Christmas at Easton, New Year at Reading, and returned to Bethlehem before marching northwest into the frontier—there to erect Fort Allen.

It was General Benjamin Franklin who drafted the Militia Bill which would enable Pennsylvania to defend her own frontiers against the French and Indians, without assistance from the Crown. This Militia was the forerunner of the present National Guard.

On September 19, 1737, three white men and three Indians began the famous "Walking Purchase" which lost forever to the Indian tribes their land in the fertile Delaware valley. Sullen because the walk extended beyond their beloved Kittatiny Mountains, the Indians brooded resentfully, and as the succeeding eighteen years added to their grievances a hatred was built up which provided excellent fuel for French cunning, and led to fiendish slaughter.

But Bethlehem from the beginning of its founding, struggled to maintain a civil community based on religious principles, and strove to teach the Christian religion to the Indian tribes. Christopher Pyraleus established an Indian school and Bishop Spangenberg spurred on the evangelistic efforts of the Moravian Brethren. This community maintained at one time a type of government called a "General Economy" in which all worked for the community and received necessities from the common store. And from the beginning Bethlehem was industrial, not agricultural. Products of its potteries, silk mills, linen looms, and spinning wheels, were sold throughout Pennsylvania. Grist mills beside rushing streams attracted the trade of the farming people, and Bethlehem flourished.

In the Indian uprising of 1775 the Moravian Brethren kept up a cordial relationship with those Indians not on the warpath. A spurious report arose that Bethlehem was in league with the French, partly because of this Indian friendship, and early patriots watched them suspiciously. But the horrifying massacre of the Moravian missionaries at Gnadenhuetten just outside of Bethlehem disproved this report and caused further trouble. The situation was entirely disorganized. Bethlehem, town of peace, was unarmed but terrorized people from outlying districts poured in, and children from distant schools were brought there for safety. The responsibility of all these unprotected lives weighed heavily on the Moravian fathers, and finally they cast their lot with those who armed for defense only. Benjamin Franklin, then Lieutenant General, came to consult and prepare for an adequate guard, but although this precaution was advisable and advantageous on several occasions, no real encounters or attacks occurred. It was strictly against the principles of the Moravian Brethren to bear arms, but their


AMERICA'S SYMBOL of LIBERTY
IN SEPTEMBER · 1777 · THE BELL
WHICH HERALDED THE COLONISTS
FREEDOM ARRIVED IN BETHLEHEM
ENROUTE TO ALLENTOWN—THERE
TO BE SECRETED IN ZION'S CHURCH

The Liberty Bell, in danger of capture by the British, was moved from Philadelphia to Allentown, in September, 1777, where it was hidden in a church. The wagon transporting it broke down at Bethlehem at a spot near site of present Hotel Bethlehem and while repairs were being made the bell was carefully guarded by the local patriots.

Christian deeds at the time of the Revolutionary War made Bethlehem long remembered.

As the thunder of the Revolutionary War resounded from Cambridge and Boston, detachments of militia from Virginia and Maryland began to move through Bethlehem. Many stopped there overnight at the old Sun Inn and inscribed a soon-to-become famous name on the register, and sauntering down the quiet streets of the town came to the church, and entering enjoyed its peacefulness.

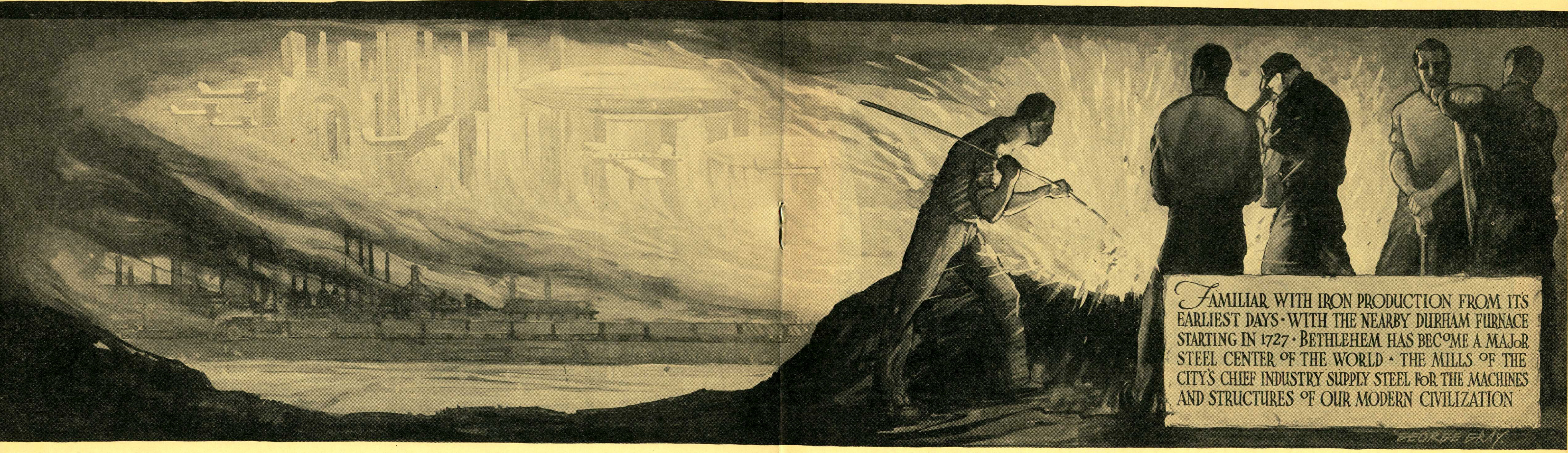
The fall of Fort Washington and Fort Lee in quick succession, and the subsequent retreat of Washington's troops closely pressed by Cornwallis brought the center of concentrated fire closer, and on December second, 1776, an express rider in great haste brought to the Rev. John Ettwein, in Bethlehem, an order from John Warren, General Surgeon to the Continental Army:

> "According to his excellency General Washington's order, the General Hospital of the Army is removed to Bethlehem; and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for their reception.
>
> (Signed) John Warren
> Gen'l Surgeon to
> December 1, 1776. the Continental Army"

A few days later Dr. William Shippen and General Warren reached Bethlehem, and the Brethren's House (now Colonial Hall of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women) was turned into hospital quarters for two hundred and fifty patients. Supplies did not reach the improvised hospital until three days after the first load of wounded had arrived, and many died in agony and were buried quietly beside the Monocacy. All the resources of the town were freely given, but Bethlehem was crowded beyond capacity.

Following Washington's unsuccessful effort to defend Philadelphia, and Howe's movement on what was then the federal city, the military stores of the army were encamped in the rear of the Sun Inn at Bethlehem. Had it not happened that the orders were changed and the main army moved on, Bethlehem, the town of peace-loving churchmen would have been the seat of one of the most decisive Revolutionary battles.

It was during these hectic days of uncertainty when boisterous troops were causing general uneasiness and when quantities of ammunition and supplies were being transported from Philadelphia, that the historic old State House bell which rang out the independence of "these united colonies" was carted through. At the same time, a bit of romance touched the grim town. In appreciation for his concern for their safety manifested by the stationing of his guards at their door, the single women at the Sister's House embroidered a handsome red silk banner for Count Casmir Pulaski. This guidon flew as the insignia for his troops until the day he fell in battle.


FAMILIAR WITH IRON PRODUCTION FROM IT'S EARLIEST DAYS · WITH THE NEARBY DURHAM FURNACE STARTING IN 1727 · BETHLEHEM HAS BECOME A MAJOR STEEL CENTER OF THE WORLD · THE MILLS OF THE CITY'S CHIEF INDUSTRY SUPPLY STEEL FOR THE MACHINES AND STRUCTURES OF OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION
GEORGE GRAY

This preliminary sketch of a large mural, depicts the chief industry of Bethlehem and vicinity—STEEL

But the bringing of the hospital to Bethlehem inflicted more of hardship than anyone had dreamed. Supplies rapidly were exhausted, and hospital accommodations were entirely out of the question. And yet they poured in, the sick and wounded, to lie in agony and to die unattended. The townspeople donated personal supplies and families lived together so that the more needy might be given relief. Fever spread through the entire community. Many sacrificed their lives—trying to heal the stricken, and silently, by night, the bodies of soldiers and townspeople were given a common grave on the banks of the Monocacy. Gradually the fever spent itself and with the removal of the Continental hospital to other quarters the town returned to more normal times.

From then the growth of Bethlehem was rapid. Industries sprang up, railroads were built, a veritable revolution could be observed in everyday trade activities. Iron foundries, tin shops, and small enterprises gave way to giant steel mills, and a hurried bustle of machinery changed Bethlehem from a quiet town to one of clanging noise.

Lehigh University was the result of years of effort by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, and was an outstanding achievement. With the purpose of affording "complete professional education" to many young men, he founded what is today a great school of engineering education.

Then music, which from its very founding had been important to Bethlehem, grew and expanded in the lives of the townspeople, until the town of peace became also an American Bayreuth. In the early days the summons to worship was played on four trombones; now the glorious tones of a Bach choir blend with the mellowness of stringed instruments, and swell with a depth of human emotion. Music—and peace—and steel!

★

OLD DURHAM FURNACE FIRST OPENED NEARLY 210 YEARS AGO PROVIDING INSPIRATION FOR GREAT LOCAL MILLS

AMONG the material factors that aided in establishing American Independence was the Durham Furnace located in the hamlet of Durham, Bucks County, near the Delaware River, eight miles south of Easton. It was one of the first enterprises of the kind on this continent.

In a letter written June 4, 1682, by J. Claypole, cited by Ion J. McGarvey, the historian of anthracite and allied interests, it is stated "We are to send 100 men to Durham to build boat-houses, to plant the land, and set up a glass house for bottles and drinking glasses, and we hope to have wine and oil for merchandise, and hemp and cordage and iron, lead and other minerals."

Another writer of the antiquity of Durham says, "But inasmuch as there were no settlements above Durham in 1723," it is therefore likely iron was manufactured at that time, or possibly earlier. The noted furnace itself was completed in 1727.

Books of the furnace company in possession of the Bucks County Historical Society and dating back as far as 1782 disclose that it kept a company store and the deadly checkoff was there in all its contra-form.

There is little to show the company had a regular pay day and it appears the employes were only paid cash when application was made for it.

May 1, 1783, Peter Hemlin was charged with three pounds of Irish beef and Peter Sheal was charged with five pounds of the same diet. Could it be that beef was being imported from the Emerald Isle?

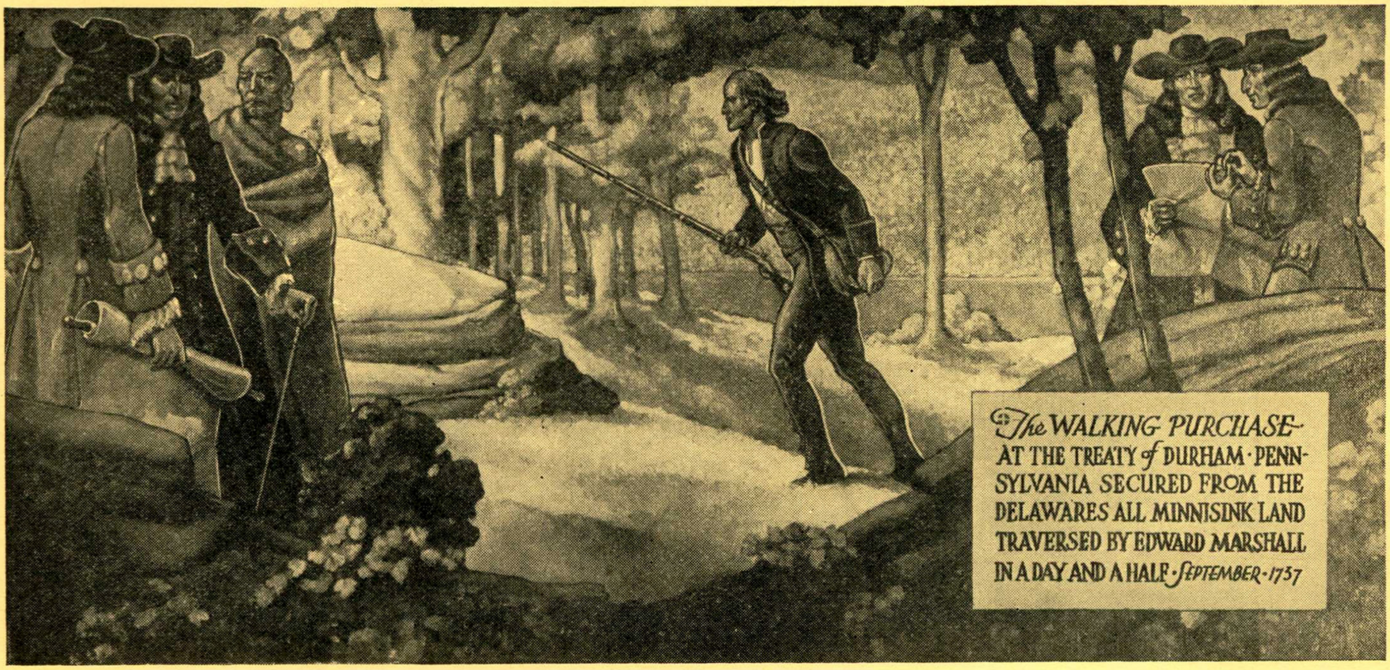
Shoes must have been cheap, for William Stewart was charged with one pair of shoes at 82 cents; Frank Carr, one pair, 90 cents; Henry McWhorter had one pair at 90 cents, another at 79 cents, cash $2 and ¼ flour 90 cents.

Col. Thomas Craig, of Revolutionary War fame and a resident of the Irish settlement, was a customer of the works and purchased one sheet of bar iron Dec. 3, 1783. It is shown that on Dec. 1, 1783, Daniel Stover hauled to Philadelphia for the works four Franklin stoves and one ton of pig iron.

The "shot, shell and chains" made by the furnace under the direction of "Signer" Taylor for the patriot army were transported overland to the terminus of the Easton team road, to Harrow, thence to Doylestown and crosswise to Montgomery Square, Montgomery County, and thence to Philadelphia by one of the routes decided upon by the Committee of Public Safety. Each shipment was guarded by a detail of continental troops.

In the month of Nov., 1780 the Durham Furnace turned out for the Continental Government two tons of munitions. For the year the total output was worth 1,076 pounds sterling and one shilling and two pence.

The old works also made shot and shell for the Governmen for the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War besides making utensils for the commissary.


The WALKING PURCHASE
AT THE TREATY of DURHAM·PENN-
SYLVANIA SECURED FROM THE
DELAWARES ALL MINNISINK LAND
TRAVERSED BY EDWARD MARSHALL
IN A DAY AND A HALF·SEPTEMBER·1737

The Walking Purchase, famous transaction through which the Penns obtained from the Indians a large tract of land in this section of Pennsylvania. Here is shown Edward Marshall, one of the walkers employed by the Penns.

The Penns Acquired Valuable Land From Iroquois Indians in Unique Deal That Gave Artist Inspiration

THIS year marks the 200th anniversary of the famous Walking Purchase of 1737, by which the Penns obtained from the Indians a large tract of land in the region of the Lehigh Valley and on up the Delaware to Port Jervis, N. Y. Up to that time the Delawares, a vassal tribe of the Iroquois Nation, were the owners.

The rich and attractive farm lands made the region a desirable one to the Penns. A document was discovered, purporting to be a deed made out to William Penn in 1686 by certain Indian chiefs giving him title to the land a man could cover in a day and a half, starting at a point near the present village of Wrightstown, and walking in a northwesterly direction, then striking a line from the terminus of the walk to the Delaware River. It was designed to cover the whole region embraced by the forks of the Delaware, and as it turned out, a large portion of the Minisink Land beyond the Blue Mountains as well.

In 1737 on August 25 a form of treaty with the Indians was held at Durham when the old document was ratified. The Indian Chiefs asked that the line be run at once. September 12 was set for the walk, and three expert walkers were hired by the Penn proprietaries to do the walking. The date was postponed to September 19, and at sunrise of that day, Edward Marshall, Solomon Jennings, and James Yeats started out, accompanied by certain officials on horseback and several Indians. Following a cleared trail, they passed from Wrightstown in Bucks county to the Indian ford, across the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Thence, they followed the trail to Lehigh Gap where the evening was spent near an Indian village.

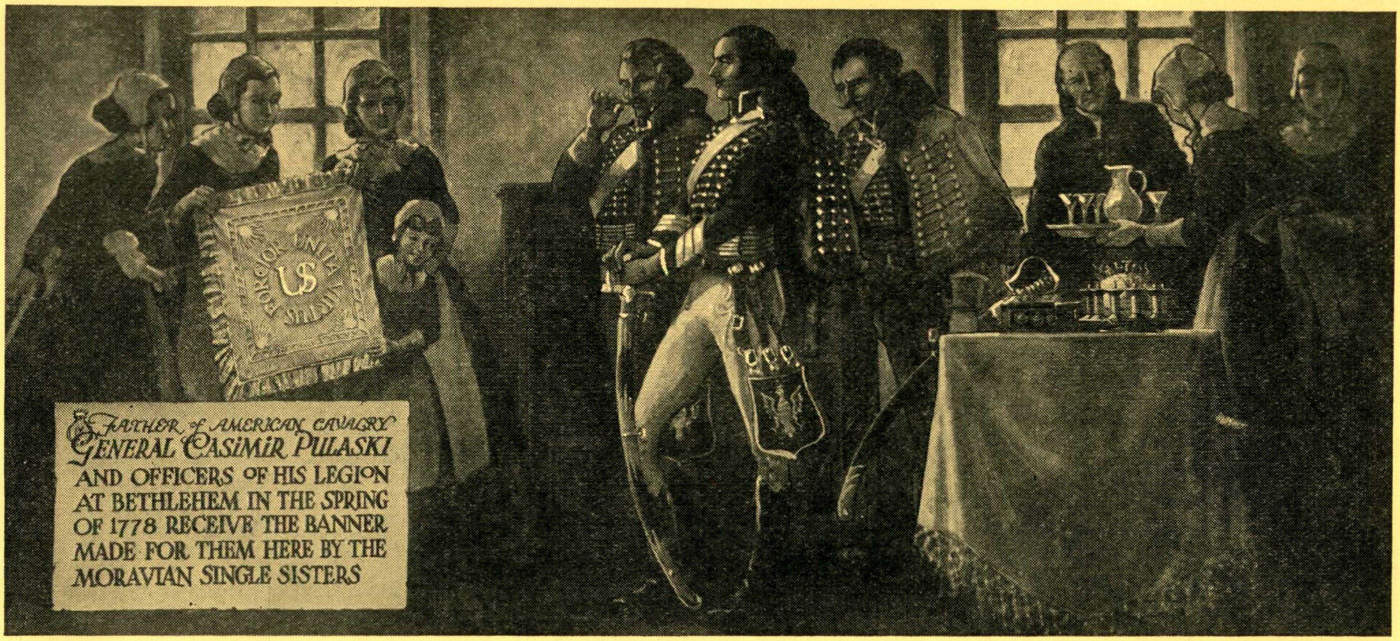
Morning found Edward Marshall pushing on by himself, and at high noon, he buried his axe in a tree at the foot of the Pocono Mountains, 65 miles from the starting point. The place where Marshall stopped was at what is now Albrightsville, Carbon county. A line was struck to the Delaware at right angles to the walk, and a new area, embracing all lands at the "Forks of the Delaware," was open to settlement. Much ill feeling was aroused among the Indians who had to quit the land and resulted several years later, in much bloodshed.

Comments about the Artist

Mr. Gray recently was honored with a membership in the American Military Historical Foundation. Accuracy of detail features his work. His membership in the Historical Foundation was awarded for painting the "first authentic picture describing the writing of the national anthem, 'The Star Spangled Banner,' by Francis Scott Key." He worked on this mural for nearly a year.

And Mr. Gray labors painstakingly for correct detail.

For instance, he sent to the British War Office, London, for photostatic copies of army orders relative to the color and styles of British uniforms. He needed to do this to confirm the correct uniform of


FATHER of AMERICAN CAVALRY
GENERAL CASIMIR PULASKI
AND OFFICERS OF HIS LEGION
AT BETHLEHEM IN THE SPRING
OF 1778 RECEIVE THE BANNER
MADE FOR THEM HERE BY THE
MORAVIAN SINGLE SISTERS
US

This mural features the presentation of a banner, made by the Moravian sisters at Bethlehem, to General Casimir Pulaski, for the excellent work he did in his capacity as brigadier-general of the cavalry in the Continental Army.

The selection of this subject for a mural was influenced by a visit of Stuart E. Hockenbury, Manager of Hotel Bethlehem, to Poland as a representative in the World Y. M. C. A. Conference several years ago. He was impressed with Warsaw, the art museum at Krakow, the General Kosciuszko monument and the history of General Pulaski and its bearing on early continental America.

It was some time after being put in charge of the mounted forces under Washington that Pulaski, at his own request, was given authority to organize a corps of his own, consisting of three companies of horse and three of infantry to be known as "Pulaski's Legion." It was in command of these troops that General Pulaski earned the soubriquet of "Father of American Cavalry," and it was while at the head of this legion that he was fatally wounded at the battle of Savannah. Major Benjamin T. Anuskewicz, American Legion delegate to the 17th congress of interallied war veterans at Warsaw, Poland presented to the 9th mounted sharpshooter regiment (General Kazmir Pulaski Regiment) of the Polish Army, a copy of the banner or guidon together with a reproduction of this mural. General J. Leslie Kincaid, vice-commander Army and Navy Legion of Valor of U. S. presented a copy of this mural to the Polish Archive and Museum, Chicago, Illinois.

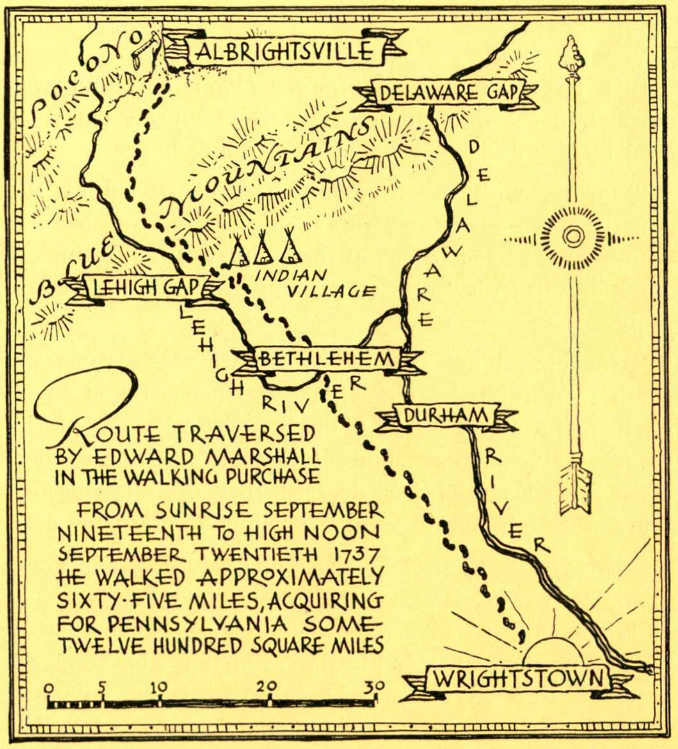
the Forty-fourth British Foot, as it was in 1758. Early American records disagreed, it seemed, so Mr. Gray persisted until he was satisfied in his mind that he had the correct uniform.

Gray possesses a rare ability to uncover rare gems of early American history, especially those of a military nature. In conversation, his wealth of knowledge, increased by these little-known facts, fascinates you.

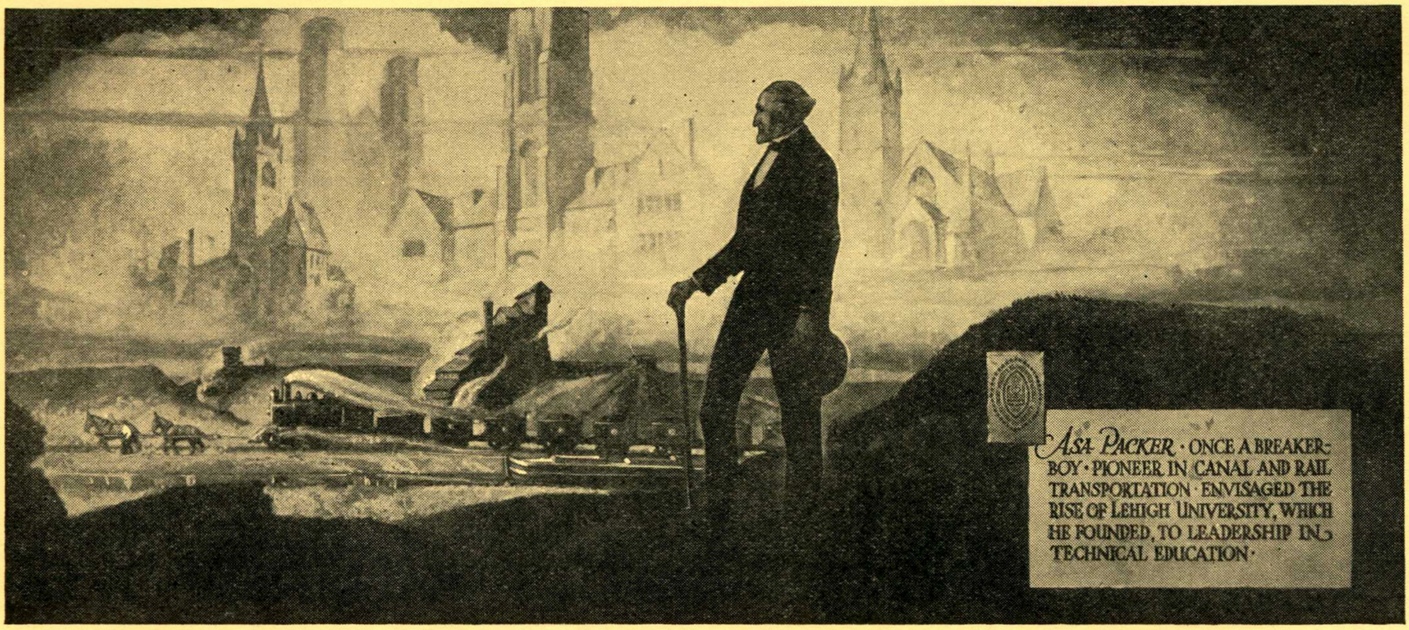
He spent much of his life in study of his cherished profession, that of military murals and military art. His sketches, drawings and paintings are authentic to the most minute detail and he is today, according to army officials, probably the greatest authority on the early military uniforms and equipment of the American army.

He has several times been consulted by the War Department and taken to Washington in army planes for conferences.

Mr. Gray, who studied with the Art Students League, New York City, the Howard Pyle School of Illustration, Brandywine, Wilmington, Del.; School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, and the National Academy, Washington, D. C., under Felix Mahoney, as well as in Cleveland, O., Baltimore, Md., and Rochester, N. Y., has won national acclaim for his work as an illustrator as well as in mural work. He was formerly staff artist on the "U. S. Infantry Journal" and the "U. S. Cavalry Journal," Washington, D. C., and is now staff artist with the "New York National Guardsman" as well as "The Pennsylvania Guardsman."


ALBRIGHTSVILLE
POCONO
DELAWARE GAP
BLUE MOUNTAINS
DELAWARE
INDIAN VILLAGE
LEHIGH GAP
LEHIGH RIVER
BETHLEHEM
DURHAM
RIVER
ROUTE TRAVERSED BY EDWARD MARSHALL IN THE WALKING PURCHASE
FROM SUNRISE SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH TO HIGH NOON SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH 1737 HE WALKED APPROXIMATELY SIXTY-FIVE MILES, ACQUIRING FOR PENNSYLVANIA SOME TWELVE HUNDRED SQUARE MILES
0 5 10 20 30
WRIGHTSTOWN

The map above shows the trail that Marshall and his two companions followed in making the famous Walking Purchase jaunt 200 years ago. The extent of the territory acquired by the Penns in the Walking Purchase is clearly indicated.


ASA PACKER · ONCE A BREAKER-
BOY · PIONEER IN CANAL AND RAIL
TRANSPORTATION · ENVISAGED THE
RISE OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, WHICH
HE FOUNDED, TO LEADERSHIP IN
TECHNICAL EDUCATION ·

Asa Packer, founder of Lehigh University and transportation pioneer, is depicted in the above mural visualizing the growth of the famous engineering college which today stands as a monument to the ideals of a one time lowly breakerboy and canal boatman. Today the University furnishes technically educated specialists to all lines of American Industry.

"LITERARY DIGEST" COMMENTS ON MURALS

In a recent number of *Literary Digest* a column was devoted to the decoration of hotels in murals depicting local history and incidents of outstanding interest.

"Starting with the fifty hostelries controlled by the American Hotels' Corporation, this wave of historic murals is expected to sweep the country, forcing tipplers willy-nilly to soak up the past, along with their grape and grain.

"Managing hotels spread as far west as Minnesota, south to Virginia and north to Massachusetts. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, President of the Association, patriot who has taken it upon himself to carry out this painless form of education, has decreed that each of his bar murals must be germane to the hotel's locale.

"Three have been completed—in Oswego, New York; Baltimore, Maryland, and Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Baltimore topers may now salute Francis Scott Key, under guard of British Marines, watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry while the words of 'The Star Spangled Banner' form in his mind. Residents of Bethlehem may forget that 'a penny saved is a penny earned' while raising drinks to Benjamin Franklin, painted as he arrived in the town in 1755 to advise the settlers in their defense against the Indians. And at Oswego, bar customers may gulp down 'whisky courage' while staring into the eyes of Chief Pontiac, a grim-looking opponent in regalia of war.

"*Artist*—For the painting of the murals, General Kincaid selected *George Gray,* who is not only a mural painter but also an expert in historical research. As an Army man, Gray became interested in the early history of the American Army, the struggles of the colonists and the outstanding characters of American history. His research uncovered Benjamin Franklin's command of the Pennsylvania settlers in their fights with Indian tribes, disclosed that Francis Scott Key was not imprisoned on a British battle-ship when he wrote the National Anthem, but on a small merchant ship out of the line of fire.

"Muralist Gray sticks to the tried and true school of historical painting. His colors are as vivid and as warming to the eye as the bottles that range below them. Resembling pictures on a grade school wall, they are a far cry from the old speak-easy art which flourished when America was 'on the wagon.' * * *

"The General predicts that the modern taproom will become the historical show-place of America."

Hotel Bethlehem

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

Stuart E. Hockenbury, Manager

●

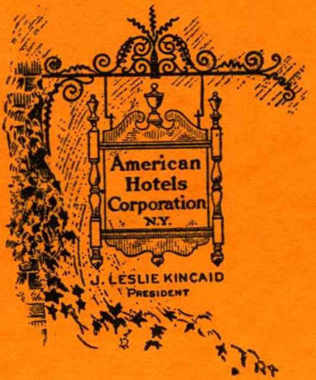
Hotels Operated by the

AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION, N. Y.

J. Leslie Kincaid, President

The Bethlehem	Bethlehem, Pa.
The Vendig	Philadelphia, Pa.
The Harrisburger	Harrisburg, Pa.
The Necho Allen	Pottsville, Pa.
The Lycoming	Williamsport, Pa.
The Yorktowne	York, Pa.
The Stevens House	Lancaster, Pa.
The Penn Alto	Altoona, Pa.
The Penn Beaver	Rochester, Pa.
The Penn Lincoln	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
The Castleton	New Castle, Pa.
The Martinique	New York City
The Gotham	New York City
The Dauphin	New York City
The Collingwood	New York City
The Whitehall	New York City
The Hargrave	New York City
The Marie Antoinette	New York City
The Stanford	New York City
The Bryant	New York City
The Aberdeen	New York City
The Montclair	Montclair, N. J.
The Walt Whitman	Camden, N. J.
The Nathan Hale	Willimantic, Conn.
The Elton	Waterbury, Conn.
The Barnum	Bridgeport, Conn.
The Viking	Newport, R. I.
The New Bedford	New Bedford, Mass.
The Hawthorne	Salem, Mass.
The Colonial	Gardner, Mass.
The Pontiac	Oswego, N. Y.
The Rochester	Rochester, N. Y.
The Queensbury	Glen Falls, N. Y.
The Van Curler	Schenectady, N. Y.
The Governor Clinton	Kingston, N. Y.
The Minisink	Port Jervis, N. Y.
The Huntingdon	Huntingdon, N. Y.
The Hendrick Hudson	Troy, N. Y.
The Troy	Troy, N. Y.
The Jamestown	Jamestown, N. Y.
The Samuels	Jamestown, N. Y.
The Rennert	Baltimore, Md.
The George Mason	Alexandria, Va.
The Jefferson	Clifton Forge, Va.
The Daniel Boone	Charleston, W. Va.
The Frederick	Huntington, W. Va.
The Anthony Wayne	Hamilton, Ohio
The Hurth	Portsmouth, Ohio
The Rowe	Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Dyckman	Minneapolis, Minn.
The New Capital	Frankfort, Ky.

"A Chain of Good Will"


American
Hotels
Corporation
N.Y.
J. LESLIE KINCAID
PRESIDENT